

from the sultan has not been issued. I do not believe that the present compromise in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom.

Spain and Cuba.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues, with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has been made towards the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved.

If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems to be in accordance with the larger of time, as is evidenced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great prizes for which they are fighting.

NEITHER HAS SUCCEEDED.

If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to regard the island as an independent state. Indeed, the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is subject to the military occupation of one or the other.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that at the command of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confined to a few scattered points, and that it is a government merely on paper.

BUSHWHACKING TACTICS.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in a decisive pitched battle, the result would be a complete rout. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements; that can choose, and does choose, its own ground; that, from the nature of the country, is virtually invulnerable at pleasure, and that fights only from ambush and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country in which all that is indispensable to life is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is no limit to the time during which the hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed, more frequent and more desperate. These also are participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, may be seen to plunder the wretched inhabitants for their own advantage.

Such a condition of things is inevitably attended with the destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as possible. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the complete annihilation of the enemy, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

RUIN OF THE ISLAND.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. This sure result would seem to be that the industrial base of the island is fast being demolished and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely in sugar, in its capacity to produce sugars, a capacity already much reduced by the interruption to tillage which has taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year, and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productivity that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to undertake the attempt. The specter of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government of the United States under any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means a wholly sentimental or a halfhearted character. It is as near to us as hardly separates from our territory, and our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reliably estimated that at least

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations in Cuba, and other islands in the West Indies. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$100,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$36,000,000.

CUBAN-AMERICANS.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds herself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways, both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection by circulating and selling literature in support of the cause, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit us to make the subject of criminal prosecution. Some of them, though Cubans at heart in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, and are proceeding to do so with a view to possible protection by this great country, and not unreasonably regarded with much indignation by the country of their birth.

YANKEE SYMPATHIZERS.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy of the people of this country, and by the fact that the United States government is not only unwilling to interfere with their operations, but is actually doing so. The United States government is not only unwilling to interfere with their operations, but is actually doing so. The United States government is not only unwilling to interfere with their operations, but is actually doing so.

FILIBUSTERING.

It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively oppose the filibustering of the United States against Cuba, and the large American property interests affected and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement opposition to any such project. The United States government is not only unwilling to interfere with their operations, but is actually doing so.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

It was first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents, a proposition no longer urged, because, unless, and in practical operation, clearly perilous and injurious to our interests. It has since been and is being considered whether the United States should recognize the insurgents as a belligerent power, and if so, under what conditions. It is also proposed that the United States should recognize the insurgents as a belligerent power, and if so, under what conditions.

SPANISH GRIT.

No other great power, it may safely be said, has shown so much of this spirit of heroism, which has manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States towards Spain in connection with Cuba will unquestionably result in a slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people.

CONCEALED GRIEVANCES.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba or have failed to realize the existence of concealed grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain, grievances recognized by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party remembrance, and acknowledged by the executive and legislative branches of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, and to realize the existence of a substantial public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means for the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain, and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

CUBAN AUTONOMY.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba a sincere autonomy, a measure of home rule which, while preserving the

sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, there should be no just reason for the pacification of the island, which might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict, which now consumes the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than imposed by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the country, and their capacity for self-government to the utmost advantage of all.

HARD CONDITIONS.

It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects have given their sanction to a plan of autonomy, which two years duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the fact that the United States will not concede to exist and profess a desire to remove. Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties have agreed upon a plan of autonomy, which two years duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the fact that the United States will not concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

The scheme of examining applicants for consular positions to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an order issued on the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination, promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been made extensively.

GUARANTY OFFERED.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicion and precaution on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and just, and that the United States is sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by the government of the United States, some months ago, that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain if furnishing such guaranty.

NO RESPONSE, AS YET.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the United States. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will do much to exhaust the resources and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest negotiations between the United States and the Cuban government will be inaugurated and pushed at once to a successful issue.

CANT WAIT FOREVER.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto excellent attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to succeed all the ends of the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflicts in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitable relations to it and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such unusual and unprecedented conditions as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation.

ACTION SHOULD BE DEFERRED.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the present conditions. The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$209,774,490, being an increase of \$5,232,875 in the value of dutiable goods and \$91,231,924 in the value of free goods over the preceding year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.66 per cent against 2.51 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 6,231,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,442,576 gallons of spirits produced from fruit, and an increase of 1,442,576 gallons of wine produced from fruit.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENT.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$12,469,947 and of silver \$69,541,670, being an increase of \$45,941,466 of gold and \$12,746,284 of silver over the preceding year. The imports of gold were \$12,469,947 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,809,665 less of gold and \$5,666,997 more of silver than during the preceding year.

else conditions then existing and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration of the interests of the United States, or the international duty we owe to Spain, until we face the contingencies suggested or the situation as by other incidents imperatively changes, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

THEN SHOULD BE DECEIVE.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feelings. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may come when the position we occupy in the family of nations, and the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

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MONEY METAL PRODUCTION.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,547,790 fine ounces of gold, the value of \$46,610,000, and 35,727,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$35,445,000, and the coinage value of \$18,000,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 2,888,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to \$50,285,700 in value, and 193,183,249 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value of \$19,738,100, according to our ratio.

COINAGE AT THE MINTS.

The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$11,188,468 of gold, of the commercial value of \$11,188,468, and \$18,899,572 of standard silver dollars and minor coins.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of national banks, organized from the time the law authorizing their organization was passed, up to Oct. 31, 1896, was 5,461, and of this number 3,679 were, at the date last mentioned, in active operation, having authorized capital stock of \$660,014,896, held by 288,202 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$112,000,000.

CIRCULATION.

The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks on the 31st of October, 1896, amounted to \$24,553,907, including unredemmed but fully secured notes of the banks, and including the notes of the 3,679 active institutions was \$2,363,886,318.83, which included \$1,939,289,359.11 in loans and discounts and \$424,596,959.72 in cash. The total amount of the 3,679 active institutions was \$2,363,886,318.83, which included \$1,939,289,359.11 in loans and discounts and \$424,596,959.72 in cash.

BANK INCREASE AND DECREASE.

There were organized during the year preceding the date last mentioned twenty-eight national banks, located in fifteen states, of which twelve were organized in the eastern states with a capital of \$1,180,000, and ten in the southern states with a capital of \$1,190,000. During the year, however, thirty-seven banks were discontinued, of which twenty-seven others it was found necessary to appoint receivers. Therefore, as compared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of thirty-six in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized under state laws is 5,708.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came at the expense of the steamship company by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,731. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy, laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least \$1,000,000. It was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those having less than \$30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes.

ILLITERACY.

Including all the immigrants arriving who were over 14 years of age, 28.63 per cent were illiterate, as against 29.20 per cent of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. The number of immigrants over 14 years old, the percentage of illiterates among them, were as follows: Italy, 57,515, with 64.59 per cent; Ireland, 57,496, with 7 per cent; Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent; Austria, 18,000, with 10.5 per cent; Germany, 26,314, with 2.6 per cent; Sweden, 18,231, with 1.16 per cent; while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.89 per cent were illiterate.

JAPANESE INVASION.

There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants and it is the opinion of the immigration authorities that the apprehension heretofore existing in the United States of a large immigration from Japan to the United States is without substantial foundation.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

From the life-saving service it is reported that the number of lost documented vessels within the limits of its operations during the year was 437. These vessels had on board 4,688 persons, of whom 4,395 were saved and 13 lost. The value of such vessels is estimated at \$8,891,410, and of their cargoes \$3,446,260, making the total value of property imperiled \$12,337,670. Of this amount \$11,432,750 was lost. Sixty-seven of the vessels were totally wrecked, there were besides 243 casualties to small unocumented craft, on board of which there were 694 persons, of whom 587 were saved and seven were lost. The value of the property involved in the latter casualties is estimated at \$19,285, of which \$11,915 was saved and \$7,370 was lost.

MARINE SERVICE, ETC.

The operations of the marine service, the revenue cutter service, the steamboat inspection service, the lighthouse service, the bureau of navigation and other branches of public work attached to the treasury department, together with various recommendations concerning their support and improvement, are fully stated in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which the attention of the congress is especially invited.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of war exhibiting satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service entrusted to his charge. The limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of the army are apparent throughout its entire organization. With the exception of delicate duties in the possession of the light infantry, and the maintenance of our troops co-operated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Great Britain, of the band of Creek Indians from Montana to the Indian Territory, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past. Changes of 67,875 in the number of troops, and the consequent concentration of troops, and the exercise of care and

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